

Plantago media, L. A single plant was found on a lawn in Lenox. It has previously been reported from Maine, Rhode Island, Ontario and New York.

Galium Labradoricum, Wiegand. In cold bogs throughout the county. This northern species has not hitherto been reported from western Massachusetts, but it has been recorded from northwestern Connecticut (Bissell, RHODORA, v, 33).

Galium trifidum, L. Occurs in Pittsfield and Sheffield and should be looked for in Connecticut. It has not, so far as I know, been previously reported from Massachusetts.

Symphoricarpos racemosus, Michx., var. *pauciflorus*, Robbins. Occurs on a dry hill in Sheffield. It grows in western Vermont, but has not hitherto been known from Massachusetts. The record for the state in RHODORA, vi, 55 is based on a specimen collected in Sheffield in 1902.

Solidago rigida, L. There is an extensive patch of this fine golden-rod on a dry hillside in Sheffield. It has been already recorded from South Hadley, Massachusetts, and it occurs in Connecticut.

Antennaria petaloidea, Fernald. This species is not uncommon in the county. It has already been recorded from Worcester County, Massachusetts (Harper, RHODORA, iii, 186).

BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF DAY MOUNTAIN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE.

C. H. KNOWLTON.

DAY Mountain is a steep rocky ridge of land lying mostly in the eastern part of Avon, reaching down into Temple at the southern end, and into Strong on the eastern slope and northern end. It is nearly parallel with the Sandy River, and its general direction is roughly north and south. The ridge is well covered with deciduous trees except at the southern end. Steep and often perpendicular cliffs are very numerous, some of them two or three hundred feet high.

The entire ridge is over three miles long and is divided into two parts by a notch about one-third the distance from the northern end.

In this notch, shut in by the woods, is a beautiful pond several acres in extent. Aneroid readings taken by Mr. E. B. Chamberlain give the following corrected results: southern end, 2059 ft.; pond, 1369 ft.; northern end, 1601 ft.

From the pond a brook descends on the eastern side through a rocky gorge, 20 to 50 feet deep, to the Sandy River, 900 ft. below. About 500 feet of this descent is a splendid succession of waterfalls, which is at high water remarkably romantic and beautiful. The northern portion of the range seems to be composed of calcareous slate, while the southern end is granitic in structure.

Allied apparently to Day Mountain as regards flora, is a long range of hills stretching through Strong, New Vineyard and Industry, culminating in New Vineyard Mountain. This range I have not explored very thoroughly, and even Day Mountain itself, after seven visits, still seems to offer additional finds to the careful observer.

The following are the more notable plants of the region. Some of the ferns have been previously reported by Mr. H. W. Jewell (RHODORA, iv, 247).

Adiantum pedatum, L. Frequent along the base of the mountain, and in the southern towns of the county.

Aspidium aculeatum, Swartz, var. *Braunii*, Koch. Frequent in the gorge, and at the base. Exceedingly abundant on one of the New Vineyard hills.

Aspidium Goldianum, Hook. Wet woods near eastern base. It also grows in Farmington.

Aspidium spinulosum, Swartz, var. *dilatatum*, Hook. This grows luxuriantly on the southern end of the mountain, above 1600 feet. It is common as low as 1200 feet on all the other mountains of the county which I have explored.

Asplenium Trichomanes, L., is exceedingly common and luxuriant on dry shady ledges on the eastern side. This is its limit in this direction. It has been reported at Livermore, 30 miles away (*Mrs. H. K. Morrell*), also at Mt. Pisgah, Winthrop (*C. H. Knowlton and L. O. Eaton*).

Cystopteris bulbifera, Bernh. Wet woods at western base. Also in Farmington.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera, Fée, is abundant in a clearing near the southern end. It also grows at Farmington. This is well out of range, as the nearest stations are near the Kennebec.

Agropyrum caninum, R. & S. Dry rocks, common.

Asprella Hystrix, Willd., is very common in the dry rocky woods. It also grows in wet soil at Farmington and Strong.

Deschampsia flexuosa, Trin. Abundant on the bare portion of the top. It also grows on Bald Mountain, Perkins Plantation (*C. H. Knowlton* and *E. B. Chamberlain*).

Milium effusum, L. The only station reported in the State. It is very abundant, and is stoloniferous.

Oryzopsis melanocarpa, Muhl., is very common on dry ledges, and has previously been reported in Maine only from East Auburn.

Poa alsodes, Gray, and *Poa pratensis*, L. Occasional in open places on the summit of the higher part.

Habenaria bracteata, R. Br. Rather common in high woods.

Allium tricoccum, Ait. Very common. Also at Farmington.

Clematis verticillaris, DC. Dry woods, northern portion; the only station in the region (*E. B. Chamberlain* and *C. H. Knowlton*.)

Ranunculus abortivus, L., var. *eucyclus*, Fernald. Frequent in moist woods. Also at Farmington.

Arabis laevigata, Poir. Not common here, but abundant on one of the Strong hills across the river. Reported in Maine only from North Berwick.

Draba incana, L. Abundant on dry ledges, the only Maine station.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, L. One station in an opening half way up the mountain, as if introduced. No other station in the county.

Saxifraga Virginiensis, Michx., grows abundantly here and on the New Vineyard hills, but apparently not on the lower land nor farther north.

Ribes Cynosbati, L. Frequent.

Crataegus macracantha, Lodd. Frequent in open spaces.

Geum album, Gmelin. On dry rocks (*C. H. Knowlton* and *E. B. Chamberlain*). In the neighboring towns the white avens is *G. Virginianum*, L.

Geranium Robertianum, L. Very common in rocky woods. There is one station in Farmington, and it seems here to reach its northern limit in this direction.

Celastrus scandens, L. The only station known in the Sandy River valley. It grows along the Kennebec as far as Skowhegan, and at Livermore Falls on the Androscoggin.

Conioselinum Canadense, T. & G. One station near the river. Also in Madrid, 15 miles north.

Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth. Common in dry woods and copses throughout the southern towns of the county.

Arctium Lappa, L., var. *tomentosum*, Gray. One station in a clearing. A remarkably handsome form (*C. H. Knowlton and E. B. Chamberlain*).

Solidago macrophylla, Pursh. A little grows on the higher part of the mountain. Common on elevations above 1800 feet, and very abundant on Mount Blue, in the same town (Avon).

The flora of the pond is not appreciably different from that of similar sheets of water at ordinary elevations. The dryness of the cliffs seems to limit their flora to plants of one type, but I may later discover wet cliffs. The mountain is particularly interesting on account of its many southern species, mingled somewhat with northern plants.

LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WENDTE.—On April 28th, 1904, William Wendte, an esteemed member of the New England Botanical Club, was killed by hostile natives in British East Africa. He was born August 28th, 1877, and his sudden death at the early age of twenty-seven is the saddest that has occurred in the history of the Club. Mr. Wendte, although for many years keenly interested in plants, was diffident in the matter of publication and left no printed papers to record his observations. He had traveled somewhat widely, making for instance a visit to the Hawaiian Islands some years ago. The plants which he collected there he generously deposited in the Gray Herbarium. He first attracted the notice of professional botanists by a series of minor but very discriminating criticisms on Gray's Manual, which he sent to the editors. He was elected to membership in the New England Botanical Club, February 3rd, 1899, and although living beyond the limit of resident membership he attended the meetings with great regularity.

An active member of the Society of Friends, he had planned to make an extended tour among the Friends' Industrial Missions throughout the world. He had reached the station of Kaimosi, about twenty miles northeast of Port Florence in British East Africa early in March. The hostile Nandi tribe had at that time become